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Political Groups Support Haiti's Manigat

FL2106191488 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1725 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] Caracas—The Christian Democratic Organization of America [ODCA] has rejected any attempt to establish a military regime in Haiti and demanded that the military forces respect constitutional order. In a communique released last night, the ODCA offered firm and resolute support for the constitutional government of Leslie Manigat, ousted by a military coup. Manigat was deposed by General Henri Namphy in a military coup that put an end to a constitutional experiment of more than 4 months in the impoverished Caribbean country. The ODCA, whose secretary general is Venezuelan legislator Hilarion Cardozo, issued a call to the democratic institutions of the continent to tender their solidarity to the Haitian people.

In view of the political upheaval Haiti is experiencing today, which could unleash bloody incidents and violence, the ODCA called on all its member parties, as well as on the democratic governments and institutions of the continent, to immediately and publicly stand beside the Haitian people. It also categorically rejected Gen Namphy's refusal to recognize Manigat's legitimate and constitutional government and repudiated any possibility that a military regime might be established in Haiti.

Dr Jose Pena Gomez, president of the Socialist International for Latin America and the Caribbean, has asked for the support of all parties, leaders, and politicians of the region for the deposed Haitian president, Leslie Manigat. There are two courses in Haiti: dictatorship or democracy, Pena Gomez stated after meeting last night with Manigat. Pena Gomez said the situation the neighboring country is experiencing makes it a good time for all Haitian democrats to struggle alongside Manigat for Haiti's return to democracy.

Manigat, who arrived yesterday in the Dominican Republic at around 1300, has received political asylum from the government of President Joaquin Balaguer.

The former president, who is resting at the Dominican Concorde Hotel with his wife, Mirlande; a 13-year-old daughter; and several aides, spoke to the local and foreign press today.

In addition to Pena Gomez, Manigat last night also received General (Manuel Antonio Dequepal Suero), director of the national investigations department, a security organ attached to the Office of the Presidency, and ruling party Senator Jose Abigail Cruz Infante. Manigat also reported that he received calls from former Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins and Christian Democratic politician Hilarion Cardozo, president of the ODCA.

Cuba

Foreign Ministry Condemns Coup in Haiti

FL2106180588 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] Today the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Relations issued a statement condemning the recent coup d'etat in Haiti against the civilian government which lasted barely 4 months.

The text denounces the fact that the officers leading the coup are the same ones who supported Duvalierism for 3 decades. In the document, the Cuban ministry warns world public opinion against possible foreign intervention in Haiti under any sort of pretext.

Meanwhile, last night the deposed president of that neighboring country, Leslie Manigat, arrived in Santo Domingo aboard a Haitian Army plane, accompanied by his family. Manigat was ousted Sunday night by a coup d'etat led by General Henri Namphy. A tense calm reigns in Port-au-Prince, where Namphy announced the formation of a military government. The population seems to view the deposed president's exit from that country with indifference. According to press agencies, not a single political or social organization has made a statement regarding the putsch.

Quadripartite Talks To Begin in Cairo 24 June

FL2106143588 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1356 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] The Egyptian Foreign Ministry announced that quadripartite negotiations on the South Africa situation will be held in Cairo. The meeting will begin this Friday [24 June] and continue for a period of 3 days.

London, Angola, Cuba, the United States, and South Africa are participating in the talks, which began in early May in London. The meeting is aimed at searching for a negotiated solution which will guarantee the independence of Namibia and the end of aggressions against the People's Republic of Angola.

South African President Pieter Botha spoke before the parliament of Pretoria a few days before the special round of [words indistinct] talks indicating that Angola and Cuba threaten security in South Africa. He added that South Africa will take the necessary measures, which observers have termed as a new pretext of the racist regime to increase aggressions against the frontline countries.

Risquet Arrives in Luanda

FL2106192588 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1908 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] Today the Cuban delegation that will attend the quadripartite talks in Cairo on the crisis in southwest Africa arrived in Luanda. The delegation is headed by Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the PCC Politburo.

The Cuban leader will stay briefly in Luanda before he travels to Egypt, where the 2-day meeting will begin on Friday with the participation of Angola, Cuba, South Africa, and the United States.

The focus of the meeting will be South Africa's counterproposal to the platform jointly presented by Angola and Cuba to the representative from Pretoria during the London conference last May when the parties involved in the conflict met for the first time. On that occasion the main agenda item presented by Angola and Cuba was the immediate application of UN Resolution 435 on the independence of Namibia.

Alarcon Meets With Uruguayan President

FL2106234188 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] The meetings held by Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon with Uruguayan authorities will open the road to continued improvement of bilateral relations, said sources from both parties.

Alarcon's meetings with President Julio Maria Sanguinetti and Foreign Minister Luis Barrios Tassano were held in a cordial atmosphere and they cleared the air after an alleged incident between Cuban Ambassador Joaquin Mas Martinez during a conversation with the Uruguayan defense minister, retired Lieutenant General Hugo Medina.

Delegation Meets With PLO Leaders in Tunis

FL2106135588 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] A PCC delegation headed by Alfonso Abascal [name as heard], chief of the Middle East Section of the Central Committee, has met with Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] leaders in Tunis. The Palestine delegation was headed by Faruq Qaddumi, chief of the Political Department of the PLO, who briefed Abascal on the latest developments in the Palestine and Arab sphere.

Honduran Army Role in U.S. Policy Viewed

PA1706211788 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Jun 88

["Our America" commentary read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] Close to the end of its term and facing a virtual crisis of power in El Salvador, the Reagan administration seems intent on leaving serious complications behind in Central America. Helping it achieve this goal are its acolytes in the Honduran Armed Forces.

Indeed, Honduras, one of Latin America's poorest nations, has not only become the base for attacks against Nicaragua and a staging area for U.S. troops, but it also has recently been pushed toward the Salvadoran conflict in an alarming manner. Such actions make one think that Washington's aim is to make the Honduran Army

an imperialist tool dedicated to carrying out U.S. policy in Central America, even at the cost of Honduras' own sovereignty and the imminent danger of internationalizing local confrontations.

In fact, Honduran authorities are taking part in the war of aggression the United States has waged against Nicaragua for 7 years. They are now particularly inclined to intervene in the Salvadoran people's struggle. The FMLN has condemned one of the Honduran military's actions toward this end: the formation of joint Honduran-Salvadoran military units along the border with El Salvador. There is no doubt that the existence of such groups is targeted at the Salvadoran insurgency and also represents a way for Washington to keep the war option open in Central America without directly involving U.S. troops.

Some commentators say that for El Salvador's military and local oligarchy, the presence of Salvadoran soldiers in Honduras is reminiscent of the war between both countries, which occurred 19 years ago and which was an expansionist maneuver on the part of El Salvador's dominating classes. According to reports from the Salvadoran insurgents, today at least 40 veterans of that war of plunder occupy high positions in the Salvadoran military leadership, among them Chief of Staff General Adolfo Blandon, Air Force Commander General Rafael Bustillo, and Colonel Roberto Mauricio Staben, commander of one of the regime's elite battalions.

This consideration, however, does not seem to worry the Honduran High Command, which is happy with Washington's sponsorship, even when Honduras' dignity and interests are at stake. Thanks to its servility, today Honduras is the horrible picture of disguised foreign occupation. U.S. soldiers, groups of former Somozist guardsmen, and Salvadoran troops operate in that nation with full impunity. This is undoubtedly an unenviable situation and is indeed worthy of domestic and international condemnation.

Tropicana Group Denies Asylum Request Reports

FL1706181588 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Jun 88

[Text] The performers of the Cuban Tropicana group have denied reports on presumed requests for political asylum by members of the group.

The delegation, which is currently touring various cities of the United States, sent a letter to Fidel. The letter states that the delegation has been under all kinds of pressure, including threats of physical aggression by elements they consider to be of the extreme right, uncultured, and retrogrades. It adds that these actions can be explained by the great success of the show, the exciting enthusiasm, the warmth manifested by the performances, and by the firmness of convictions demonstrated by the members of the artistic delegation.

Report on Nation's AIDS Statistics, Program

FL1806135188 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Jun 88

[Text] Cuba's strategy in the struggle against AIDS has contributed to keeping the spread of the virus among the population down to a minimum.

Cuba currently has 34 people with AIDS and 230 carriers of the virus. This was determined by conducting 2.26 million diagnostic tests. The number of cases is considerably lower than international figures, which register between 60 and 100 carriers for each person known to have AIDS.

Today the National Directorate of Epidemiology will release an extensive report on the topic. It indicates that the country's success in the struggle against the disease is based on the three basic aspects of its program.

The first step includes studies of large population groups, including blood donors.

The second phase is the epidemiological study of 100 percent of those people who are considered to be zero-positive in order to rapidly detect others who may have been infected through contact.

The third aspect of the Cuban program provides for the isolation in sanitariums of all those who have been infected with the disease. This is the greatest guarantee for preventing the virus from circulating. It also will guarantee better diagnostic conditions, treatment, and patients' progress.

Antigua and Barbuda

L. Bird: Manigat's Haiti 'Cosmetic Democracy'

FL2106204688 Bridgetown CANA in English 2038 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] St John's, Antigua, June 21, CANA—Foreign Minister of Antigua and Barbuda Lester Bird said on Tuesday that the deposed government of Haitian President Leslie Manigat represented a cosmetic democracy that was always doomed to fail.

He called on countries with a "real" interest in Haiti, where Manigat was toppled in a military coup on Monday, to pressure the new government to make an effort to establish genuine democracy.

Bird described Manigat's administration as evidence of a half democracy.

He said Antigua and Barbuda's position on Haiti was made known at the recent Caricom foreign ministers conference in Trinidad.

We took a position that what we should have been doing as a group...is seeking to establish a real democracy which could stand-up to the military.

The reality is that the democratically elected government of Manigat did not represent more than 10 percent of the electorate and therefore did not have that basic strength within the community to withstand any kind of attempt at a coup d'etat, Bird said.

But he said, the conference agreed that a little democracy is better than no democracy at all.

The Antigua and Barbuda foreign minister said the United States and other countries should ensure that there are fundamental changes made in the system in Haiti, that can withstand any form of future political turmoil.

Immigration Clamping Down on Illegal Workers

FL1506142488 Bridgetown CANA in English 1626 GMT 14 Jun 88

[Text] St John's, Antigua, June 14, CANA—Immigration authorities in Antigua say they are clamping down on people working in the island illegally.

Chief immigration officer Jeremiah Joseph said his department is paying immediate attention to a list of about 75 people who are working without permits. Joseph said the names of these persons have been supplied by the labour department.

Barbados

Sandiford Urges Caricom Reassessment on Haiti

FL2106214788 Bridgetown CANA in English 2103 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, June 21, CANA—Barbados said on Tuesday that the overthrow of Haitian President Leslie Manigat had justified its decision not to recognize his administration.

In a statement, Prime Minister Erskine Sandiford called for a complete reassessment of the relationship between the Caribbean Community (Caricom) and Haiti following Monday's military coup.

"Clearly, there is absolutely no possibility that the government of Barbados will be dealing with the regime of Lieutenant-General Henri Namphy," Sandiford said in a statement to reporters.

Barbados in February had decided not to recognise the government of President Leslie Manigat, toppled in Sunday's coup, amid widespread condemnation of the military-run elections as fraudulent.

Sandiford said the latest turn of events, "which are most regrettable, even though not entirely unexpected", had justified the position taken by Barbados.

"Barbados reaffirms its position that strong collective [as received] is required on the part of Caricom to signal its total abhorence of these events, its rejection of the reimposition of dictatorship, and its continued support for the long suffering people of Haiti in their fight for freedom and democracy," Sandiford said.

"This is the position I intend to maintain on behalf of the government and people of Barbados, at the forthcoming heads of government conference in Antigua. [quotation mark as received]

Dominican Republic

Further on News Conference by Haiti's Manigat

Says Namphy 'Mentally Ill'

FL2106173888 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1714 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] Manigat says that during his government the Army imposed public insecurity. The growing public insecurity, with machine gun fire at night and the murder of citizens in the streets, were the factors cited by the Army to depose Leslie Manigat. According to the ousted chief of state, Colonel Jean-Claude Paul a week earlier had uncovered a network of terrorists, (?10) of whom were military men and 1 a civilian. Manigat explained that in view of Col Paul's discovery of the terrorist brigades, General Namphy removed him from his post. Manigat said that Namphy never accepted his position as former head of the government junta. Manigat believes that Namphy is mentally ill.

He accused Namphy of being the leader of a military gang engaged in contraband involving vehicles. He added that under Namphy's orders, the military chief of Saint-Marc had organized an antigovernment demonstration. Manigat disclosed that the man was in charge of contraband activity in Saint-Marc. Smuggled imported cars were kept in the parking area of the Saint-Marc military headquarters and the captain received (?$10,000) for each car.

Manigat said he had been overthrown precisely when he tried to stop the smuggling, as well as the murders committed by military followers of Namphy.

Vows To Fight for Return

FL2106180088 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1734 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] Manigat says that he will not make the political mistake of believing that his return to power is imminent; he warns that he will fight for his return. Deposed Haitian President Leslie Manigat thinks that passively waiting for a return to power is a classic trap for ousted politicians. He asserts that his background as a political scientist helps him to avoid making this mistake, which he considers a source of political [word indistinct] and personal frustration.

Speaking at a press conference from his exile in Santo Domingo, Manigat declared: I have no bitterness, no personal rancor. I am sad for my country, for my people, and for democracy in my country.

Manigat disclosed that the situation in his country at present is characterized by Army violence against civilian opponents. In concluding, Manigat stated: The legislative chambers have been dissolved and arrests are multiplying in Port-au-Prince and throughout the country. It is openly dictatorial repression.

Deputy Minister Opposes Intervention in Haiti
FL2106210688 Bridgetown CANA in English 2053 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] St George's, Grenada, June 21, CANA—The Dominican Republic's Deputy Foreign Minister Frederick Emam-Zade says he is opposed to foreign military intervention in Haiti to topple military leader General Henri Namphy who seized power on Monday. Emam-Zade said that the Dominican Republic, which shares the island of Hispaniola with Haiti, advocates a policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of its neighbour.

He told reporters in Grenada that if troops were to invade Haiti questions would arise as to who to hand power to since there was no political leader there with mass popular support.

"Haiti does not need any tutors, does not need any teachers, does not need to be told what to do and that not to do", he said.

"It is up to the Haitian people to find their own destiny, to find what their role in history should be. It is not up to us Dominicans and it is not up to any other nation to decide their destiny", he added.

The diplomat said he personally was not surprised at the overthrow of Manigat's government in light of the recent events in Haiti. Emam-Zade felt that if Manigat had received more backing from the Europeans, Americans, and Canadians he would have remained in power a little longer. "It is difficult to be only one of the few democrats at the head of a government that is of a military group.

"He (Manigat) was left alone and no man alone can change the course of history," he said.

Haitian Exile Urges Opposing Namphy, Manigat
FL2106182088 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1732 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] Former Haitian presidential candidate Luc Innocent has called on the people of his country to rise up in arms against the (?de facto) government of Lieutenant General Henri Namphy but not in support of ousted President Leslie Manigat. The only alternative for the Haitian people to free themselves from a military dictatorship is to fight the military who carried out the coup, said Innocent, leader of the Haitian Revolutionary Unity Movement. However, he said that though the Haitian people may take to the streets to confront Namphy, they will not do so in support of Manigat, whom he described as indefensible.

[Words indistinct] Innocent said: Both Manigat and Namphy are enemies of the people and should be fought equally. Haiti's democratic sectors oppose Namphy and Manigat, he said. Innocent has been in exile in the Dominican Republic since the aborted November 1987 elections. He announced that he will return to his country as soon as conditions change. He rejected foreign intervention as a means to settle Haitian affairs. He further asserted: The problems of nations should be solved by their own people.

Haitian Group Says Coup Duvalierist Conflict
FL2106222388 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 2136 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] (Andre Jean-Jacques), secretary general of the Association of Haitian Workers, Immigrants, and Refugees in the Dominican Republic, has said that the coup that deposed President Leslie Manigat is a conflict between Duvalierists that is directed by the United States.

[(Jean-Jacques)] "We feel that what happened in Haiti yesterday, the coup, is an inter-Duvalierist conflict led by U.S. imperialists. You know that coups are common. The Duvalierists have always been [words indistinct]. Manigat did not have any popular support. He was not going to resolve the situation of the Haitian people. Namphy also will not be able to solve the problems of the Haitian people."

(Jean-Jacques) said that Namphy's coup has ridiculed the Haitian people.

[(Jean-Jacques)] "We think that by carrying out a coup, General Namphy is ridiculing the Haitian people. We can say now that Duvalierism, neo-Duvalierism, has returned."

Financial Institutes Face Liquidity Problem
FL1806182488 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1143 GMT 18 Jun 88

[Text] The Office of the Bank Superintendent has intervened on behalf of six financial institutions with serious liquidity problems in an effort to guarantee deposits there.

Financial authorities and representatives of the financial institutes yesterday signed a working agreement to prevent the closure of these organizations. The agreements will allow the institutes to replace over a certain period of time the resources they obtained from the public which they invested in tourism projects and real estate. In this manner those deposits will be used as loans, which is what they were originally intended to be.

Inspectors of the Office of the Bank Superintendent have intervened on behalf of the six financial institutes with serious liquidity problems but the names of these organizations were not revealed.

Financial authorities agreed on the need to adopt measures so that those institutes can use the resources deposited with them (?to prevent) harsh measures from forcing their permanent closure.

Grenada

NDC Head: Manigat Victim of Own Illegality

FL2106223888 Bridgetown CANA in English 2211 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] St George's, Grenada, June 21, CANA—Grenada's parliamentary opposition National Democratic Congress (NDC) on Tuesday said it was not surprised at the military take-over of the government in Haiti.

Party leader George Brizan, in a statement, said the overthrow of President Leslie Manigat by Lieutenant-General Henri Namphy showed it was only a victim of the illegality of its own creation.

Namphy, who led the caretaker government which presided over last January's elections in which Manigat was elected, seized power days after he was sacked by the four-month-old president. Manigat came to power in elections which were widely criticized as fraudulent by the international community.

Brizan said the developments in Haiti should be a lesson to those Caribbean leaders who are prepared to compromise certain democratic principles. He indicated that although Manigat has suffered now, Namphy's turn would come later. He said some Caribbean leaders should feel embarrassed as a result of the coup.

Brizan said the only Caribbean Community (Caricom) leader who has emerged from the debacle with any credability is Prime Minister Erskine Sandiford of Barbados, whose administration decided not to recognize the Manigat government.

Haiti

Situation in Capital, Provinces Updated

FL2106155588 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Excerpts] The situation in Haiti: In Saint-Marc, armed civilians who are partisans of General Namphy have been firing into the air all night for the past couple of nights, to show how happy they are about the coup d'etat. Students attended schools normally yesterday in Saint-Marc. However, the situation was very tense. Public offices remained closed, except for the prefecture and city hall. Seventy-five percent of the stores were open. The marketplace was operating at 50 percent capacity. Public transportation was somewhat reduced.

In Jacmel, the stores did not open and life was at a slowdown.

In Cap Haitien, the nation's second largest town, things were normal. Stores, public offices, and schools functioned normally. [passage omitted]

On Delmas Road [in Port-au-Prince], the RDNP [Assembly Progressive National Democrats] headquarters was sacked and pillaged on Sunday night. The RDNP is ex-president Manigat's political party.

At present an atmosphere of general indifference, mixed with a little uneasiness, prevails. [passage omitted] The Army's return to power in Haiti troubles the population a bit because of the serious economic situation in Haiti and Haiti's current international isolation. However, there have been no mass demonstrations either in favor of or against the overthrown president or those who now replace him. Only the Army acclaimed Gen Namphy yesterday morning at the National Palace in Port-au-Prince. Namphy was accompanied by his wife and daughter. Also, telegrams of support from civilians and members of the Armed Forces were read over the national television station.

For the time being, most political parties, from the right to the communists, appear to still be in shock. They have not yet made any comments on the situation.

Meanwhile, many people are wondering about the economic future of the government that has taken power in Haiti. AFP writes that this government risks losing Venezuelan support, particularly in petroleum products, because of the strong ties between the overthrown president and the Caracas government. Venezuela was giving Haiti oil because of Manigat. AFP wonders: Will Haiti still get this oil now that Manigat has been overthrown?

(?AFP) also speaks of the formidable (?bills) awaiting any new finance minister. The new minister is Colonel Andre Jean-Pierre, whom the general public does not know. People are talking about the problem of obtaining wheat and petroleum, and also of the struggle against contraband, to the enforcement of which Alain Turnier, his predecessor, attached great importance. Thus the question people are asking themselves, which AFP echos, is: What is the political and economic future of the government that took power Sunday night?

Les Cayes, Jeremie 'Normal'

FL2106203888 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Excerpts] Life has returned to normal this morning in Port-au-Prince. The day after the departure for exile of President Manigat, who was overthrown yesterday by the Army, there were the usual traffic jams and the usual animation in the streets, and stores opened their doors.

The authorities have ordered the Port-au-Prince international airport, which was shut down yesterday, reopened today. However, more shots and bursts from automatic weapons were heard last night, and the streets were deserted. [passage omitted]

It is as if the capital has awakened from a dream, and as if nothing had happened. The only perceptible consequence of the recent events is that not all the schools opened. Some even sent their students home, thus disrupting the exam schedule. [passage omitted]

The supermarkets are chock-full of people. [passage omitted]

There has been no reaction to the takeover by the Army headed by Lieutenant General Henri Namphy in Les Cayes except for a few expressions of joy and satisfaction from a few friends and supporters of Namphy's. Schools and the marketplace are functioning normally. Stores are open and public transportation is functioning properly. However, there was much shooting in the air Sunday night in different parts of town and in certain rural sections. (?It is reported) that this shooting was an expression of the happiness of the military on the occasion of the coup. We will follow events and keep you informed. [passage omitted]

In Jeremie, there has been no reaction. It is as if the people were expecting what occurred. [passage omitted] We can say that life is continuing as if nothing had happened, except for all the comments and remarks. Everything is functioning normally: public offices, schools, stores. Nor are there any signs that this might change. Jeremie is calm, and nothing has changed.

Armed Forces Appointments, Transfers Detailed
FL2106215288 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in French 0100 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] There were appointments and transfers this afternoon [20 June] within the Haitian Armed Forces [FADH].

Reintegrated into active service:
Major General Williams Regala, FADH.

Promoted:
To the rank of major general:
Brigadier General Carl Michel Nicolas, FADH.
Brigadier General Wilthan Lherisson,FADH.

To the rank of brigadier general:
Colonel Gregoire Figaro, FADH.
Colonel Prosper Avril, FADH.
Colonel Herard Abraham, FADH.

To the rank of colonel ad honores:
Lieutenant Colonel Geralus P. Monde, FADH.

To the rank of lieutenant:
Sub-lieutenant Antoine Gracia Henrys, FADH.
Sub-lieutenant Jean-Felix Etienne, FADH.

To the rank of sub-lieutenant:
Adjutant Jean-Claude Simeon, FADH.
Adjutant Lima J. Charles-Pierre, FADH.
Adjutant Adrien Telfort, FADH.
Adjutant Officer Willio Corentin, FADH.

To the rank of adjutant officer:
Sergeant-Major M. Saint-Germain Devallons, FADH.
Sergeant-Major Roger Saint-Rose, FADH.
First Sergeant Noremy Dangervil, FADH.
First Sergeant Guy Janvier, FADH.
First Sergeant Saint-Fort Charles, FADH.
First Sergeant Jean-Claude Georges Metayer, FADH.
First Sergeant Joseph Willio Mathieu, FADH.
First Sergeant Ernest Sylvain, FADH.
First Sergeant Valcius Jean, FADH.
First Sergeant Philoscat Dorilus, FADH.
Staff Sergeant Joseph Saintil, FADH.
Staff Sergeant Pelissier Demersier, FADH.
Staff Sergeant Christian Gustave, FADH.
Staff Sergeant Eugene Leo, FADH.
Staff Sergeant Sagesse Ovilmar, FADH.
Staff Sergeant Jean-Francois Barthelus, FADH.
Staff Sergeant Daniel Lavilette, FADH.
Staff Sergeant Fritz Sylvain, FADH.
Staff Sergeant Gerard Nilpique, FADH.
Staff Sergeant Delius Joseph, FADH.
Staff Sergeant Jean Arnold Tencil, FADH.
Staff Sergeant Jean Ardrouin Lubin, FADH.
Staff Sergeant Anes Pierre, FADH.
Staff Sergeant Jean-Benedict Michel, FADH.

To the rank of adjutant:
Staff Sergeant Dieuvil Varil, FADH.
Staff Sergeant Wilson Lamonday, FADH.
Staff Sergeant Daniel Milien, FADH.
Staff Sergeant Etienne Janvier, FADH.
Staff Sergeant Jean-Beauvil Jean-Francois, FADH.

Retired:
Brigadier General Charles Louis, FADH.

Appointments and transfers:
Major General Carl Michel Nicolas, FADH, is appointed commander in chief of the FADH.

Major General Wilthan Lherisson, FADH, is appointed assistant commander in chief of the FADH.

Brigadier General Morton Gousse, FADH, is appointed inspector general of the FADH.

Brigadier General Louis Thony Fils, FADH, is appointed chief of the General Staff of the FADH.

Brigadier General Gregoire Figaro, FADH, is appointed chief of the Port-au-Prince police and commander of the metropolitan military region.

Brigadier General Prosper Avril, FADH, is appointed adjutant general of the FADH.

Colonel Max Valles, FADH, is appointed G-1 of the FADH.

Colonel Williams Avin, FADH, is appointed G-4 of the FADH.

Colonel Roland Chavannes, FADH, (?is transferred) from the position of chief of the Port-au-Prince police to that of chief of the motor vehicle traffic department.

Colonel ad honores Geralus Monde, FADH, is appointed commander of the Presidential Guard.

Lieutenant Colonel Valentin A. Alexis, FADH, is appointed comptroller of the FADH.

Lieutenant Colonel Georges Valcin, FADH, is transferred from the position of assistant chief of the Port-au-Prince police to that of duty officer at the FADH General Headquarters.

Lieutenant Colonel Philippe Biamby, FADH, is transferred from the position of adjutant of the Presidential Guard to that of assistant commander of the Presidential Guard.

Commander Michel Louis, Haitian Navy, is transferred from the position of commander of the Haitian Navy to that of duty officer at the FADH General Headquarters.

Lieutenant Commander Hebert Valmont, Haitian Navy, is transferred from the position of assistant commander of the Haitian Navy to that of commander of the Haitian Navy.

Lieutenant Commander Baptiste Joseph Philippe, Haitian Navy, is transferred from the position of duty officer at the Haitian Navy to that of assistant commander of the Haitian Navy.

Major Leonce S. Qualo, FADH, is transferred from the position of duty officer, third section, General Headquarters, to that of head of the narcotics division.

Major Henri Robert Marc-Charles, FADH, is transferred from his current position to that of duty officer, Presidential Guard.

Major Henry Robert Augustin, FADH, is transferred from his current position to that of duty officer, Presidential Guard.

Major Edy Louis, FADH, is transferred from the position of head of the motor vehicle traffic department to that of duty officer, FADH General Headquarters, FADH supply center.

Major Guy Max Menard, FADH, is transferred from the position of duty officer, General Headquarters, to that of commander of the 27th company, firemen's corps.

Major Carrel Occil, FADH, is transferred from the position of head of the narcotics division to that of duty officer, third section, FADH General Headquarters.

Captain Ernst Prud'homme, FADH, is transferred from his current position to that of adjutant of the Port-au-Prince police.

Captain Renaud C. Symbert, FADH, is transferred from his current position to that of commander of the 4th company, routine police affairs.

Captain Isidore Pongnon, FADH, is transferred from his current position to that of commander of the 22nd company, district of Port-au-Prince.

Captain Ramus Sainvil, FADH, is transferred from his current position to that of commander of the 30th company, FADH.

Captain ad honores Ernest Ravix, FADH, is transferred from his current position to that of commander of the district of Saint-Marc.

Captain ad honores Claudel Andre Josaphat, FADH, is transferred from his current position to that of duty officer, FADH General Headquarters.

Captain ad honores Irving Mehu, FADH, is transferred from his current position to that of commander of the district of Petion-Ville.

Captain Jean Renel Sanon, FADH, is transferred from his current position to that of head of the 4th bureau of the FADH General Headquarters.

Warrant Officer Gabriel Pinas, FADH, is transferred from his current position to that of commander of the sub-district of Thomonde.

Warrant Officer Joseph Andre Jean, FADH, is transferred from his current position to that of commander of the sub-district of Cayes-Jacmel.

[Signed] Colonel Gary Leon, administrative officer, FADH, secretary of the General Staff

Former Manigat Minister Said Under Arrest

FL2106155788 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] An AFP report with a Santo Domingo dateline says that whereas, for example, former Prime Minister Martial Celestin, or even former Foreign Minister Gerard Latortue, are—according to reports—encountering no problems and going about their business normally, not so former Information Minister Roger Savain! According to as yet unconfirmed reports, Mr Roger Savain has been arrested.

Further De Ronceray Remarks on Takeover

FL2106210588 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] A single national politician—Hubert de Ronceray, president of the Mobilization for National Development [MDN]—has expressed the hope that the new military government will restore the democratic process.

De Ronceray harshly criticized Mr Manigat's administration, saying that Manigat had blocked the national economy. [passage omitted] Let's listen to his statement yesterday:

[Begin De Ronceray recording] A triangular confrontation between Mr Leslie F. Manigat and two high-ranking Haitian Armed Forces officers resulted in a political crisis that led to the fall of the Manigat/Celestin government. [passage omitted]

On 11 February 1988, the MDN decided not to recognize the Manigat/Celestin government, issue of the 17 January 1988 rape of the democratic process. [passage omitted] During its 132 days in power, the Manigat/Celestin government violated the spirit of 7 February 1986, trampled upon the Constitution of 1987, blocked the nation's economy, provoked general insecurity within families, sowed division within institutions, and (?thwarted) the aspirations of the nation's majority for democracy and development.

The MDN greets with satisfaction the removal of that unpopular, impotent, and dictatorial government. It is now the duty of the Haitian Armed Forces, which contributed greatly to the liberation of 7 February 1986, to protect the economic, moral, and cultural foundations of the nation against destruction; to ensure respect for national sovereignty; and, in particular, to restore the democratic process that was violated and interrupted. [end recording]

That was the leader of the MDN voicing his opinion on the overthrow of President Manigat by the Army.

Correction to Decree Naming New Ministers

The following correction, made possible by a refile of the original item, pertains to the item subheaded "Decree Names New Ministers," published in the 21 June Latin America DAILY REPORT, page 6, second column:

First paragraph, from last line, reads: ...185th year of independence. [new graf]

Decree: [new graf]

The military government... (picking up first line of second paragraph, clearing queried word)

Paragraph four, from beginning of line one, reads: Considering that appropriate measures must be taken... (clearing queried word, rewording)

Paragraph five, from last line, reads: ...in the Council of Ministers, decrees: [new graf]

Article One: As of the publication of this decree, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies are dissolved. The military government, in the higher interest of the nation, will take all measures... (picking up first line of paragraph six, clearing queried words and providing indistinct words)

Paragraph seven, from line one, reads: ...This decree abrogates all laws or dispositions thereof; all decrees or dispositions thereof; and all law-decrees or dispositions thereof that may be contrary to it and will be published and executed at the request of all the ministers. [new graf]

Issued at the National Palace in Port-au-Prince on 20 June 1988, 185th year of independence. [new graf]

[Signed] Henri Namphy, lieutenant general, FADH, president of the military government [new graf]

By the military government: (picking up last line of paragraph seven, providing indistinct words)

St Lucia

Government Condemns Military Coup in Haiti

FL2106214688 Bridgetown CANA in English 2121 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, June 21, CANA—The St Lucian Government on Tuesday condemned the military coup in Haiti saying the action plunged the country into another period of isolation and regression.

The overthrow of President (Leslie) Manigat by General (Henri) Namphy and the enthronement of himself as president in complete disregard of the constitution, envelops the future of Haiti in thick fog, Foreign Affairs Minister Neville Cenac said in a statement.

Consequently (the St Lucian) Government abhors the military coup by General Namphy, and the installation of a military government there, as this has snuffed out the first signs, albeit flawed, of a transition to democracy, he added. The action by General Namphy can only serve to plunge Haiti into another period of isolation and regression, and set back the hope that the long suffering people of the country could eventually emerge from the dark of the tunnel of economic misery and violation of political rights, Cenac said.

The Government of St. Lucia therefore urges that in the interest of the people of Haiti, the military leaders should hasten to return Haiti to civilian rule and establish the conditions for the exercise of genuine democracy.

Trinidad and Tobago

Government Sees Haiti Coup as 'Grave Setback'

FL2106204888 Bridgetown CANA in English 2012 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, June 21, CANA—Trinidad and Tobago on Tuesday described the military coup in Haiti as a grave setback to moves toward democracy in the French-speaking country.

In a statement, External Affairs Minister Sahadeo Basdeo, current chairman of the Caribbean Community Foreign Ministers Committee, said in a statement that he was in the process of consulting regional colleagues on developments in Haiti.

A fall-out between President Leslie Manigat and Army leader Lieutenant General Henri Namphy, led to a coup which ended the five-month rule of Manigat, regarded as the military's choice in last January's elections.

Following is the statement issued by Basdeo:

The government of Trinidad and Tobago has learnt with great dismay of events in Haiti on the night of Sunday, June 19, 1988 leading to the resumption of military rule in Haiti under Colonel [as received] Henry Namphy.

At the recent meeting of Caricom foreign ministers held in Port-of-Spain May 20-22, 1988 under Trinidad and Tobago's chairmanship, the ministers urged that there should be a redoubling of efforts towards the democratisation of Haiti and the fulfilment of the aspirations of the Haitian peoples for economic development and respect for human rights.

The latest events in Haiti are a grave setback to the democratic process in that country and will further frustrate the efforts of the Haitian people to emerge from the political and economic regression of the past years.

In my capacity as chairman of the Caricom Standing Committee of Foreign Ministers, I am in the process of consulting with colleagues on these developments in order to arrive at a common Caricom position on this matter.

Brazilian Firm Representatives on Trade Mission

FL1506143688 Bridgetown CANA in English 1927 GMT 14 Jun 88

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, June 14, CANA—A two-member exploratory mission from Brazil's largest trading company, Interbras, is in Trinidad and Tobago looking for goods, services, petrochemicals, joint ventures, and an expansion of trade between the two states.

The team—Milton Costa Filho, assistant to the Petrobras director, and Geraldo Pires Koeler, manager of Petrobras' Petroleum Equipment Division—will leave Trinidad Wednesday after two days of meetings with government officials and business representatives, and visits to industrial sites. The two have visited oil companies, Trintoc and Trintopec, the iron and steel company, Iscott, as well as the National Energy Corporation (NEC). They met Tuesday with 35 local businessmen before holding talks with Planning Minister Dookeran.

Speaking with reporters Tuesday, Filho said that his corporation was looking for several things from Trinidad and Tobago.

These included oil and petrochemicals to fulfill Brazil's own needs which still exceed its production capacity, seeking other manufactured goods also for the Brazilian domestic market, and manufactured goods to help fulfill goods-for-oil contracts already signed by Petrobras with countries such as Iraq and Iran.

Filho said the trading company, Introbras, and its parent company, Petrobras Oil Company, signed two big contracts/barter deals with Iran and Iraq recently, for U.S. 1.3 billion dollars with Iraq and 500 million U.S. dollars with Iran, trading all goods demanded by the two war-stricken countries for their oil supplies.

The contracts are part of a series of ongoing agreements with the Brazilian company but Filho said there had recently been a growing demand for goods-for-oil arrangements from the two countries which put the pressure on their oil purchases to find third country markets to provide back-up manufactured goods.

In Brazil, we also have a big demand...we have to look for other sources in the world and this sort of operation we are looking for, Filho said. Goods to supply such previously made arrangements are not the main aim of the mission, Filho stressed. He said the team was also looking for heavy industrial and manufactured goods for its market at home.

The team is on a strictly exploratory mission, with an interest in looking for supplies of downstream petrochemical supplies and fertiliser products.

Other manufactured goods—which could be supplied by Trinidad companies alone or through joint venture arrangements—are also being looked at for the domestic Brazilian market.

Both officials said that the move was also part of Brazil's opening up of its trade with neighboring countries: We are making business with the Far East. Why not Trinidad? Filho said.

Filho advised local businessmen in a Tuesday morning session to seek to export their goods to northern Brazil where they would be competitive before attempting a break-through into the farther parts of the country such as south Brazil.

Petrobras and its subsidiary imported some U.S. 3 billion dollars worth of goods last year and exported 1.9 billion dollars of goods.

Following the visit to Trinidad this week, the officials said they plan to assess opportunities and get back in contact with local manufacturers they believe could be of use.

De la Madrid Says Country To Pay Foreign Debt

PA2206012588 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 1955 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Excerpt] In a working tour of Coahuila State, Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid has said that Mexico will pay its foreign debt because a debt moratorium is not the correct path to follow. During a ceremony relating to the Economic Solidarity Pact, De la Madrid said a debt moratorium is not in Mexico's interest because future credit would be affected, not only in terms of financial resources but also in terms of additional capital. [passage omitted]

Report on Petricioli Visit to Washington

PA2106231888 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 17 Jun 88 p 24-A

[Text] Mexico has pointed out to the international community the need to find "more efficient ways to deal with the foreign debt" and has stressed the importance of an "adequate balance between the country's need to meet its obligations abroad and the impending need to recover its economic growth. The efforts made in the past few years to achieve this balance have been successful."

The above is included in a report released by the Finance and Public Credit Secretariat (SHCP) on the activities and results of Secretary Gustavo Petricioli's 3-day visit to Washington, which ended last Wednesday.

The secretariat also issued a communique to report that by issuing bonds to cancel the debt, Mexico reduced its foreign debt by $1.1 billion. This operation was carried out earlier this year and included a period during which the international banking system studied the Mexican Government's proposal.

The SHCP communique states that based on this experience, President Miguel de la Madrid's administration will try to carry out a similar operation before the president's term in office ends.

The SHCP reported that at the meetings attended by Petricioli, "a new Mexican proposal was presented for consideration and a wide scope of possibilities to reduce the amount of our debt with the help of banks, financial authorities, international organizations, and the government was studied."

The SHCP added that after reviewing "the stock market" (where the "zero" bonds are being offered) index and after holding talks with international financial authorities, Mexico should think about the "convenience of exploring other alternatives in light of the particular accounting, fiscal, and legal situations of Mexico's various creditors."

"We hope to resume these renegotiation talks in late June or early July, after the meeting of the heads of state of the seven most industrialized nations has ended and after the international authorities approached by us have been able to study the Mexican proposals in depth."

While in the United States, Petricioli met with World Bank President Barber Conable, U.S. Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan, IMF Managing Director Michel Camdessus, and U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker.

The SHCP explained Petricioli's trip to the United States was held at the request of President Miguel de la Madrid. While in the United States, Petricoli signed a credit agreement with the World Bank. The loan will be used to carry out structural changes in the fertilizer sector. Secretary Petricioli also met with American union and IMF financial authorities.

In the meeting with Camdessus, there was "a joint evaluation of an 18-month IMF project, which concluded with satisfactory results last December."

It was reported that IMF officials expressed their willingness to support the country in its efforts to reduce its foreign debt.

While visiting Baker, Petricioli expressed a concern shared by the countries of Latin America regarding the area's foreign debt and the severe limitations that the burden of their payment represents for future growth possibilities.

Petricioli told Baker of the Miguel de la Madrid administration's interest in having this topic discussed during the meetings of the seven heads of state of the world's most industrialized nations in Toronto next week.

Secretary Baker, Petricioli said, showed that he is very much aware of the recent evolution of principal economic indicators, such as inflation, the balance of payments, foreign trade, and trade policy.

El Salvador

Defense Minister on Blandon Coup Statements

PA2206005588 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 21 Jun 88 p 2

[Text] "Whatever is said about a coup d'etat is only a rumor. I believe you should wait awhile and see whether or not there is a coup d'etat."

That statement was made yesterday by Defense Minister General Eugenio Vides Casanova to reporters during a meeting with the Legislative Assembly's Defense Commission.

The minister arrived at the Legislative Assembly accompanied by Deputy Public Security Minister General Rinaldo Golcher to inform the deputies about the Armed Forces mandatory draft and reserves bill.

Given the statements of Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Adolfo O. Blandon over the weekend, the reporters asked Vides Casanova if it is true that ARENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance] members are planning a coup d'etat, as charged by Gen Blandon. The defense minister smiled broadly and answered: "Gen Blandon has not told me anything yet, but I believe you will hear a lot of rumors in the near future; and I believe you should wait awhile and see whether or not there is a coup d'etat."

Regarding the rumor that Gen Blandon is revealing this information because he is angry about his imminent removal from the Armed Forces Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen Vides Casanova asserted: "Who knows? I have not put him on the [retirement] list yet, but we will see."

Given that Gen Vides Casanova repeatedly said that Gen Blandon's statements about a coup d'etat are "simply rumors," a reporter asked him: "Gen Vides Casanova, does this mean that the coup d'etat rumors are now spread by Armed Forces members?" The defense minister immediately answered: "Ask Gen Blandon if what he says is a rumor or not. I will call him and ask what evidence he has to assert such a thing, but I do not believe such a possibility exists. First, and to be honest, it is just not possible, although some sectors have hoped for a coup d'etat for the last 5 and 1/2 years. A coup d'etat is the result of a struggle for power, when this or that sector's will prevails—like a scale, which tips toward the heaviest side."

The military officer told the reporters: "I can assure you that there is no reason to worry. Give me some time and you will ascertain that we are capable of implementing the reorganization (of the Armed Forces' High Command) that is most convenient for the Armed Forces and that maintains the corps' unity. Certain changes must be implemented in order to prevent a future coup d'etat. We must change and implement certain changes so that those on their way up may also have a chance," the defense minister said.

ARENA Leader Comments

PA2206025388 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 21 Jun 88 p 2

[Excerpts] "If General Adolfo O. Blandon wants to get involved in politics, he should take off his uniform and enter the political arena. His remarks about a coup d'etat are irresponsible."

Colonel Sigifredo Ochoa Perez, Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA, deputy and vice president of the Legislative Assembly, said this yesterday.

Ochoa Perez stressed: We are sure ARENA will continue to be slandered by several sectors, but we have a commitment to the people because we are a democratic force. We will not fall into anyone's trap; we are against coups d'etat because they do not strengthen the democratization process. The people give us their support at the ballot box because they know we respect the Constitution and the nation's institutions. We are going to continue respecting all that legal framework even though many of those who will continue to slander us do not like it. The people are the ones who decide at the ballot box, and that must be respected.

Since Jose Napoleon Duarte left the country because of his illness we have been hearing statements by members of the Armed Forces High Command regarding a coup d'etat. Many rumors have emerged about this, but ARENA has not commented on them. It has been said that the rumors emerged because part of the Armed Forces does not support acting President Castillo Claramount. However, we have always firmly maintained the position that constitutional provisions must be respected. [passage omitted]

Col Ochoa Perez said: It is now said that ARENA is promoting a coup d'etat. That is outrageous because ARENA is a democratic party and the people are increasingly aware of this. That is why we are slandered. However, the people are no longer deceived.

He added: The chief of the joint chiefs of staff is entering a clearly political area because the defense minister, as a cabinet member, is the one who should be involved in the political aspect. [passage omitted]

Ochoa Perez added: Gen Blandon speaks of a coup d'etat when there is a democratic process that has cost a lot of Salvadoran blood. Salvadorans who love peace and freedom. We political parties are the ones that work to strengthen peace and freedom and, supported by the people, we must defend the democratization process. Therefore, Gen Blandon must better understand that, as a party, ARENA will defend that democratization process now and always because we do not support using violence to reach power. The people know our ideological principles, and we are not going to deceive them with undemocratic thoughts of a coup d'etat.

Nicaragua

Ortega Criticizes U.S. Policy, Shultz Trip

PA2106222288 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1819 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Speech by President Daniel Ortega at the third conference of "Sister Cities for Peace" at the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center in Managua—live; broadcast in progress]

[Text] ...of the Nicaraguan Government. In September 1979, I talked with President Carter in the United States. We discussed this topic because he was willing to change his policy—not his personal policy, but rather the traditional U.S. policy—concerning Nicaragua. I told him the United States had the greater responsibility, because through its actions the United States had generated great distrust in Nicaragua and in Latin America. The United States had attacked Nicaragua; the United States had imposed Somoza; the United States had harmed Nicaragua.

Likewise, we could tell the new U.S. president in January 1989 that the United States has continued harming Nicaragua and therefore it has no right to tell us what Nicaragua has to do, but rather it should determine what the United States is going to do. The United States must ask itself what it is going to do in order to regain the trust of Nicaragua and Latin America, and not ask Nicaragua what it is going to do. We must ask he who has done the harm what he is going to do in order to change his behavior, to change his attitude. Nicaragua only has to continue building its democratic regime, to continue defending its revolution, and this means the United States must respect Nicaragua. So far, the current U.S. Administration has not respected Nicaragua.

As to whether there are adequate incentives for private enterprise, we think private enterprise in Nicaragua must change its mentality. It must be willing to accept a just distribution of wealth and not be stimulated only by accumulating capital, whatever the cost. This demands a change of thinking in the bad conscience of private enterprise. Unfortunately, private enterprise has been created with a bad conscience. It feels it must create wealth, regardless of the cost. Therefore, we must change that evil conscience for a good conscience that will think of the well-being of all Nicaraguans.

Under present circumstances, private initiative must sacrifice together with all the sectors of the Nicaraguan population. It is not fair that the costs of aggression and war only be a burden on the workers and peasants, and not on the entrepreneurs and the private sector. All sectors must share the burden entailed by the U.S. aggression. When this is understood, then the private producers—and there are thousands of patriotic, conscientious producers in this country, particularly the peasants and members of the rural cooperatives—will cope with the situation and will increase production even under the present difficult circumstances.

As for the specific problem of operating warehouses in order to adequately collect and distribute contributions, we are going to work on that and find an answer to that problem.

The autonomy process has yielded very important results, and I would say the most important aspect is that it has generated confidence and an atmosphere of peace in the Atlantic coastal area of Nicaragua. That is the greatest and best result of the autonomy law. It has been a lengthy process of discussion with the participation of all the residents of the Atlantic area and has resulted in the autonomy law. The armed options that were being promoted by the U.S. Administration have been eliminated.

Today we can truly say that war has been eliminated from the Atlantic area of Nicaragua and that from time to time there are only small skirmishes with some groups. However, the vast majority of the residents of the Atlantic area have accepted the autonomy process, and the law is the result of the discussions they themselves held; now it must be implemented.

Concerning the future of Nicaragua, some wonder if peace has been achieved. I think you should have a clear picture, as much as is possible. We have a willingness for peace, and we have made every effort so peace can be achieved in Nicaragua. However, achieving peace does not depend only on us, because everyone knows the U.S. Government is directing the war against Nicaragua.

The U.S. Government has used the mercenaries to wage war on Nicaragua. The mercenaries have not achieved any great victories. The mercenaries are being defeated; that is true. The mercenaries could be reduced even more if they do not accept the peace process; that is true. The mercenaries could disappear, but this would not mean that peace would be restored in Nicaragua as long as the U.S. Government is pursuing actions contrary to peace.

The United States has used the mercenaries because it is cheaper than sending U.S. soldiers. However, if the mercenary plan should continue to fail—as it has been doing—the United States has an alternative: Honduran soldiers. Honduran soldiers are cheaper than U.S. soldiers. It is cheaper for the United States to use the mercenaries first, and if the mercenaries fail, then use Honduran soldiers. Using U.S. soldiers is the last resort.

Peace will not be achieved in Nicaragua as long as the U.S. Administration insists on this attitude or position of not accepting a normalization of relations with Nicaragua. The U.S. Government does not have that willingness. On Monday, we proposed resuming conversations with the contras on 26, 27, 28, and 29 [June]. So far, the contras have rejected this proposal. That is not a good sign.

Shortly, Secretary Shultz will be touring Central America. He is going to visit Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, and Costa Rica. He is not going to visit Nicaragua. Even before beginning his tour, Secretary Shultz said Nicaragua is the rotten apple in the barrel he would call Central American

democracy. If there is democracy in Central America, then all the apples are good in Central America. The apples of democracy are good in El Salvador, very good in Guatemala, very good in Honduras, very good in Costa Rica, but the apple of democracy is rotten in Nicaragua. That is what Secretary Shultz thinks.

There is nothing positive or constructive about Secretary Shultz' trip, because he is going to tour Central America yet he is not going to visit Nicaragua. What does this mean? That the United States is not interested at all in seeking a negotiated solution with Nicaragua. When I want to solve something on good terms with someone with whom I have problems, I discuss things with him. However, if I do not want to solve something on good terms, then I look for my friends and beat up the person with whom I have no interest in understanding.

Therefore, Secretary Shultz comes to visit Central American governments seeking support for the U.S. warmongering policy against Nicaragua. When the United States decides to search for a negotiated solution with the Soviet Union, President Reagan forgets that the Soviet Union is a socialist, Marxist-Leninist state; President Reagan goes to Moscow and meets with Secretary Gorbachev, dines with him, and they reach agreements. President Reagan also met Gorbachev in the United States. Therefore, when there is a willingness to resolve problems through negotiation—regardless of how complicated the problems may be, regardless of the degree of hostility that may exist between the two countries, and no matter how antagonistic the ideologies may be—the two countries try to contact each other. The best example has been set by Mr Reagan himself when he talked with Secretary Gorbachev. Moreover, Mr Reagan even went to Moscow. This shows a willingness to negotiate.

However, there is no such willingness in Nicaragua's case. It is willing to negotiate with the Soviet Union, but it is not willing to negotiate with Nicaragua. If there is one country in Central America Secretary Shultz should visit it is Nicaragua.

The United States is not truly worried about democracy in El Salvador, Costa Rica, Guatemala, or Honduras. They have troops in Honduras. They have military bases in Honduras. They have no political or ideological differences with those governments.

Then, the problem is with Nicaragua. If they want to resolve the problem, there is no sense in talking with Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, or Costa Rica. Instead, Mr Shultz should have come to Nicaragua, if he is really interested in seeking a negotiated solution to the problems that the United States has with Nicaragua or the problems that the United States has created for Nicaragua. It would make more sense and the U.S. Government would get unanimous international support if Secretary Shultz were come to Nicaragua, even if he did not visit any other Central American country. Everyone would understand something as logical and reasonable as Shultz' visiting the country with which the United States has problems. However, it seems [words indistinct] for Shultz to visit the countries with which the United States has no problems. It is clear that Shultz visits these countries to seek a way to gain some support or to manipulate the meetings to then issue statements that allow President Reagan to reactivate the war against Nicaragua and the military support against Nicaragua.

Mr Max Kelman, or Kampelman—the weapons specialist—visited Central American countries, and what did he say after visiting Honduras? He said he had received all kinds of support from Honduras for the contras to continue there. It seems he came out of Honduras speaking lies, because although the contras are there in Honduras, the Honduran Government immediately denied Kampelman's statements. Therefore, Shultz' trip is not a good signal for peace. It is a signal that encourages war and the interventionist policy.

The Central American problem is a problem that directly affects the United States. It affects the United States because it has created this problem in the Central American region and the problem with Nicaragua. If the United States had respected Nicaragua this problem would not have been created. Therefore, that is the outlook.

In recent days three negative things have happened:

1. On Saturday, the speech by President Reagan—always in the same warmongering, aggressive line against Nicaragua, rejecting a negotiated solution.

2. The contra rejection of the Nicaraguan proposal to hold talks in Managua on 26, 27, 28, and 29 June.

3. The report of Mr Shultz' upcoming trip to Central America. He will visit the four Central American countries, but he will not visit Nicaragua.

These are the specific matters that must be taken into account, and this clearly shows that the United States is not interested in a peaceful and negotiated solution in the face of the problem it created with Nicaragua.

I am not going to assess here the degree of democracy existing in Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, or Costa Rica. However, I can maintain that in Nicaragua we have been building and creating for the first time in history a true democracy. I can also maintain that the United States has a cynical behavior because no one, no Latin American country, or any other country in the world—let us say Latin America, because we are here in the U.S. backyard—no Latin American or Caribbean country has given the United States the role of gendarme of democracy.

No Latin American country has named the United States as the guardian of democracy. The United States does not have the authority to decide or to determine whether

or not there is democracy in a certain Latin American country. Nevertheless, it has assumed the role of guardian of democracy. When the United States assumes the role of guardian of democracy, it does so because it wants to erase Nicaragua from the map of Latin America and the Caribbean by using the argument that there is no democracy in Nicaragua.

The United States has not played its role as guardian of democracy in a careful manner. They could have been more careful. Now, since it has assumed the role of guardian of democracy, it should seriously examine its own democracy and find out whether it is working or not. If I wanted to become the guardian of democracy, the first thing I would do is to examine myself to find out about my own behavior. The United States must examine itself and see how its democracy is working. The truth is that we have not seen that type of behavior from the United States. They are only looking at how democracy works in Nicaragua—the way they believe democracy should be—because they are not concerned... [changes thought] They have not campaigned against Chile, they have not campaigned against the Pinochet government; they have not campaigned against the Stroessner government; and they have not campaigned against the Haitian Government either.

In Haiti, the United States removed Duvalier and they left another Duvalier in power. There has really not been a coup d'etat in Haiti because the man who was president of Haiti was a result of fraudulent elections. I believe his name is Manigat, or something like that. This man was placed in power by Namphy. There really has not been a coup. The fraudulent elections were described by the United States as genuine. Now it turns out that those elections, which the United States had set up and which were fraudulent, have been negated by General Namphy.

What does the United States have to say about this? The United States has no right to go with their troops to liberate the Chilean people from Pinochet. It does not have that authority because no one has given it that power. And besides, the United States will never send its troops to remove Pinochet because they themselves put Pinochet in power. Pinochet is the result of U.S. policy; Stroessner is the result of U.S. policy; Somoza was the result of U.S. policy; and Namphy is the result of U.S. policy. Those criminal, antidemocratic governments are the results of U.S. policy, and that is why the United States will not campaign against them, no matter how they have campaigned against Nicaragua.

The situation is very clear: The United States simply wants to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution. It wants to kill the example, as I used to say. The United States says we are dangerous and subversive. It says we are a threat to U.S. security. When a government defends imperialist positions and a policy of submissiveness to other countries it is defending immoral positions that violate international legal order.

Nicaragua is in the trenches defending justice, freedom, self-determination, independence, and true democracy. It is defending those values. Because Nicaragua is resisting and it cannot be destroyed by U.S. interventionist policies, it sets a bad example. Why? Because then other Latin American peoples start saying: If a country like Nicaragua can resist, why cannot we? Why cannot we be able to change things?

This is a battle of values. On the one hand, the United States is defending the values of domination; on the other, Nicaragua is defending the values of independence and self-determination. The Latin American people have their hopes placed on what Nicaragua is defending. The U.S. people themselves are also in favor of the values of democracy, justice, liberty, and self-determination.

This meeting makes evident the brotherhood that exists between the U.S. and the Nicaraguan people. We have a long list here:

Claremont, California, is the sister city of Quilali; the town of (Winetensy), New York, is the sister city of an Esteli cooperative; the town of Belfast, Maine, is the sister town of San Nicolas, Leon; Brooklyn, New York, is the sister town of San Juan, Rio Coco; Berkeley, California, of Leon; Portland, Oregon, of Corinto. This is as long list. Madison, Wisconsin, is the sister city of Managua. This is a truly impressive list. Manhattan, Kansas, is the sister town of Indiri; Concord, Massachusetts, of San Marcos; Harvard [as heard], Massachusetts, of Anda; Tucson, Arizona, of Santo Domingo, Chontales; Arcata, California, of Camoapa, Waco; Akron, Ohio, of San Lorenzo, Waco. The list goes on, listing dozens of U.S. towns that have established a sisterhood with dozens of Nicaraguan towns.

This makes evident that true values are ever latent in the people. The values of the U.S. people cannot be melted or erased by the unjust policies that the United States has been implementing against the Latin American and Caribbean people.

The values of the U.S. people cannot be destroyed by the arbitrary U.S. Government decision to ignore international law, the ICJ ruling, for example.

The values of the U.S. people are the values that all men on earth have, the values that Soviet, Chinese, Vietnamese, Cuban, Brazilian, and Nicaraguan citizens have; the values of mankind. These are values U.S. citizens have. Man, by nature, favors peace and opposes war. Man, by nature, cannot see other men as enemies; they must be viewed as friends, as brothers. Nations, by nature, cannot be enemies, even if there are policies aimed at provoking confrontations, even if blood is shed, as has happened in Nicaragua as a result of U.S. policy against Nicaragua. This has not generated in the Nicaraguan people any resentment or hatred or ill-feelings toward the U.S. people.

The speech of hatred that Reagan preached in the United States against Nicaragua has not resulted in hatred or resentment from the U.S. people against the Nicaraguan people. On the contrary, over and above the rivers of blood, the sacrifice, the martyrdom of the Nicaraguan people, the lies and infamy of the U.S. Government against the Nicaraguan people, the values of friendship, brotherhood, justice, and peace—which have gathered us here this morning in this Nicaragua full of hope and trust in the future—prevail.

U.S. brothers, we acknowledge and we thank you for your inner moral strength that has allowed you to remain above the campaigns of hatred that the U.S. Administration has been waging against Nicaragua.

You are an expression of a U.S. people who are increasingly willing to firmly shake hands with the Nicaraguan people. [applause]

Increases Announced for Teachers, Health Workers

PA2106213988 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 19 Jun 88 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] Every worker who earns less than 20,000 cordobas a year is exempt from paying income taxes, President Daniel Ortega announced yesterday. He was referring to the latest government decisions, which include a schedule of minimum travel allowances and the recognition of a percentage for years of service for teachers and health workers.

During an assembly that filled the large auditorium of the Maestro Gabriel Institute, teachers and health workers' representatives presented their dramatic situation to the government, demanding their historic grievances. Those who spoke expressed awareness and recognition of the causes of the economic crisis.

Near the end of his speech, after 4 hours of assembly, President Ortega said the government had approved the rural zoning for health and education. A salary raise of 40 percent in the health sector is authorized, at rates based on the collective agreement.

In education, the teachers who work close to towns will receive 10-percent raises; those at intermediate areas will receive 15 percent; and those in places where access is difficult will receive 25 percent.

New regulations for non-degree teachers were approved. Their salaries will be based on the regular earnings of graduated teachers. The same will apply to non-degree health workers.

For both sectors, the government also authorized the following graduated salary increases: 17 percent for those who have worked 1-14 years; 20 percent for 15-19 years; 30 percent for 20-24 years; 40 percent for 25-29 years; and 50 percent for over 30 years.

President Ortega emphasized that these last regulations are by themselves inflationary and that this would have to be clearly understood. For example, he said that by exempting from taxation workers with less than 20,000 cordobas, the government will receive 200 million cordobas less.

The Nicaraguan state disburses 14.951 billion cordobas to subsidize the vital service areas of the population, President Ortega said.

He added that this large amount is 25 percent of the national budget and is not generated by the country's production; that is, it has no backing in the production sector.

In other words, Ortega said, it is inflationary money that is added to the enormous mass of money that is exerting strong pressure on the few products that exist.

The subsidy in question is dedicated to, among other things, health and the infrastructure, such as hospitals, health centers, and the wounded, disabled, and sick fighters. They receive 50 million in subsidies per month.

The rural programs that have international financing are subsidized by the state with 40 million cordobas. The municipalities receive 15 million per month, and the Nicaraguan Energy Institute [INE] has accumulated 500 million in subsidies.

The powdered milk that is given to mothers with 6-month-old children has a monthly subsidy of 82.2 million cordobas.

In response to the teachers' demands, which he considered just, Commander Ortega said that if one were to comply with the demands, one would have to implement measures that would go against the revolutionary process itself.

He said that if, for example, one wanted to, it would only be possible to educate half the students that now attend classes, and only 17,000 teachers would be employed rather than the 34,000 now employed. Only in this way could the demands be satisfied, but in a reduced education, he said. [passage omitted]

In response to the teachers and health workers' interpretation of the term productive, Commander Ortega said the productive concept should be made clear. Those who work in the factories are tied to real production, but this does not detract from others who are also producing in their respective areas, he said.

However, he asked, what would happen if the workers in the production sector of coffee, cotton, and the factories stopped producing? Would there be teachers, schools, or health centers?

Commander Ortega recognized that everyone, teachers and health workers, makes an enormous effort and that their sacrifices can be compared to those of the workers who toil 17 hours a day in PROSAN [Sanitation Products of Nicaragua] to earn 1,200 cordobas a month.

However, he said that one must remember that not everyone has the same degree of conscientiousness; therefore, it was not right to distribute the sacrifice and conscientiousness of the dedicated teachers among the 70 percent who, for example, do not participate in the health campaigns of the capital.

To illustrate the grave economic situation of the country and the need to distribute the scarce resources among the priority sectors, he explained the following:

On Friday, said the commander, there was only $7 million available in the country, and the agricultural sector alone required $20 million.

The INE requires $50 million; the EPS, $1 million; and MINT [Interior Ministry], $1.25 million. Both requests have been delayed, he explained.

Of the $7 million, we had to give $5 million to MIDINRA [Agricultural Development and Agricultural Reform Ministry]. INE received $1 million of the $50 million it requested; the EPS, $600,000; and MINT, $400,000.

MINSA [Health Ministry] requires $30 million, and MED [Education Ministry] needs $10 million. However, if the bank says tomorrow that we have $10 million, and the Industries Ministry requests $15 million to produce oil and soap, I most surely cannot give that amount to education, but will give it to industry and health.

It is a grave situation, he said. It is preferable to maintain one hospital rather than one school. We have to choose to whom we give the existing resources, he said.

Calero Demands Direct Talks With Daniel Ortega

PA2106210188 Hamburg DPA in Spanish
1420 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Excerpts] Managua, 21 Jun (DPA)—Today Adolfo Calero, a member of the Nicaraguan Resistance [RN] Directorate (contras), demanded direct talks with President Daniel Ortega in an attempt to achieve peace in Nicaragua. However, he said, those talks should be guaranteed by the Central American presidents who last year signed the "Esquipulas" agreement for regional democratization.

Calero, whose statement was broadcast by an anti-Sandinist radio station located abroad that can be heard in Managua, said talks for a permanent cease-fire between the rebels and Sandinist forces "make no sense because of the imposing attitude" of the delegation headed by General Humberto Ortega.

Calero added that he believes talks could be resumed if Ortega heads the Sandinist delegation. In addition, the contras said the Central American presidents should be guarantors of those talks. With his statement, Calero also rejected the government's proposal to resume the talks in Managua next Sunday.

Meanwhile, it was learned in Managua that Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, who is a witness to the talks, has said a "mediator" is necessary in order to further the peace efforts. Obando y Bravo noted that the parties involved have not agreed on political matters, adding that negotiations should continue. [passage omitted]

Enrique Bermudez, the former Somozist colonel who commands the contras, said through the same anti-Sandinist radio station that they are willing to exchange "weapons for democracy."

Meanwhile, Nicaraguan military bulletins have reported that the number of armed clashes between rightist rebels financed by the United States and regular Sandinist forces has increased and that there is increasing pressure by the civilian political parties for an agreement to end the war, which has lasted more than 5 years and that has resulted in more than 50,000 casualties.

Pastora Announces Return, Comments on Talks

PA2106131988 Panama City ACAN in Spanish
0007 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Report by Denis Garcia Salinas]

[Text] Managua, 20 Jun (ACAN-EFE)—Today Eden Pastora, Commander "Cero," asserted that the cease-fire negotiations in Nicaragua "have been negotiated" between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Pastora reappeared today to announce his return to Nicaragua 2 years after abandoning the fight and living in the remote Costa Rican Cabo Tiburones beach area.

The former guerrilla fighter said that the negotiations between the contras and the Nicaraguan Government are a "farce" and added that everything "has already been negotiated between the two superpowers"—clearly referring to the U. S. and the Soviet Union's intervention in Central America.

The voice of the legendary "Commander Cero" was heard for the first time today in the country after several years of silence when he was interviewed by "The Awakening" newscast, which is broadcast by the private radio station Radio Noticias.

Pastora said that he deplores the fact that the Nicaraguan Government has agreed to negotiate with the Nicaraguan Resistance leadership because "it is not necessary."

Commander Cero became well known on 22 August 1978, when he led the Sandinist commandos in their attack against the National Palace in Managua during a National Congress session, resulting in the release of several political prisoners, including Interior Minister Tomas Borge.

Pastora emphasized: "There would be no need for this farce if they [the Sandinists] had not made so many mistakes; if there were not so many political prisoners; and if they had respected human rights, the people's freedoms, and the original plan."

Commander Cero's criticism takes place 1 day after Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega issued a proposal to the contras to resume peace talks before 30 June in this capital.

The negotiations failed on 9 June in Managua as a result of conflicting proposals presented by the two parties.

Asked about the negotiations, Pastora said that they would not be necessary if the Sandinists "had not engaged in dogmatism and scheming."

The former guerrilla fighter believes "that they [not further identified] now pretend that the talks are being held between Nicaraguans," but in fact the talks are being held between the "superpowers."

Pastora, who founded the anti-Sandinist Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE), explained that, in spite of everything, he hopes the negotiations will help attain "a political solution" that would "stop the specter of death."

He also said that a negotiated peace settlement is necessary because it is "the people" who continue to suffer, not the "Chamorros or the Cardenals."

"Only the poor blacks die," Pastora emphasized, adding that he will return to his country on 22 August, if political conditions make that possible, to struggle for democracy in the political arena.

He asserted that he will return to Nicaragua "without a ruble or a dollar" with which to defend the "moderate, the third way, the balanced, nonaligned, and nationalist revolutionary" positions.

Pastora explained that he will also return to his country to "rescue Sandino's true image" and that "we will struggle for democracy" to attain this goal.

Pastora stated that upon his return to Managua, he will meet with the opposition, even though "there are CIA and KGB agents" among them.

Defense Ministry Reports 18 June Contra Attack

PA2206035288 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 21 Jun 88 p 2

[Text] An official Defense Ministry bulletin reported yesterday that on 18 June a mercenary group attacked Nicaraguan troops on the Pejibaye River, southeast of Nueva Guinea. Five contras were killed and one RPG-7 rocket launcher was seized.

The same bulletin reported terrorist actions agianst the civilian population and economic targets by mercenaries loyal to former Somozist Colonel Enrique Bermudez.

These actions included the kidnapping of four civilians on Venado Hill, southeast of Nueva Guinea, and the kidnapping of three others in the area of Pejibaye.

On 18 June, Bermudez' contras also killed three civilians in Boca Mahogany, northwest of Bluefields.

Panama

IDB 'Temporarily' Suspends Loans to Country

PA2106220988 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Report by Hilda Esther Caningues on interview with IDB representative to Panama Dr Carlos Villar by unidentified reporter; place and date not given—passages in quotation marks recorded]

[Text] [Caningues] IDB representative Dr Carlos Villar said the IDB has temporarily suspended its loans to Panama because this country has fallen behind in repaying its debt. Villar went on to say that the IDB will continue operating in Panama and that new loans to Panama will be made when the situation improves. Here is the statement by IDB representative to Panama Carlos Villar:

[Villar] "The IDB has always worked hard in Panama. The trouble started 6 or 8 months ago, when Panama stopped payments. Panama is behind in some of its payments; according to IDB policy, loans are suspended under such circumstances. That is how things stand today, but at any moment these loans could resume.

[Reporter] "What is Panama's approximate debt with the IDB?

[Villar] "About $30 million."

[Caningues] When asked about the possibilities of new loans to Panama, Villar said:

[Villar] "According to IDB policies, the countries must have their payments up to date in order to continue... [changes thought] The theory is that while the countries have to repay the debt, these organizations lend an

amount that generally is more than what the country has to repay; therefore, it is assumed there will always be a positive cash flow to the country."

PRD Legislator on Postponement of Elections

PA2106154588 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 0507 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] Panama City, 20 Jun (REUTER)—The economic crisis provoked by the U.S. Government to force General Manuel Antonio Noriega's resignation could result in the postponement of national elections scheduled for May 1989, a legislator who supports the military strongman said.

"Our people are facing a problem because of the shortage of food and medicine. If they must choose between having the latter or having elections, they would ask for food and health," said Legislator Luis Gomez of the Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD).

Gomez told REUTER that postponing the elections—which, according to him, would cost approximately $21 million—would save money. He added that it would be better to postpone them and to convoke a plebiscite.

Noriega said in May that a referendum could be called so that Panamanians can decide whether or not acting President [title as received] Manuel Solis Palma should remain in office.

Solis Palma replaced Eric Arturo Delvalle on 26 February as the result of a legislative decision following Delvalle's attempted ouster of Noriega.

Gomez stressed that Solis Palma is not in favor of postponing the elections.

A source close to the Presidency said that Solis Palma believes that elections should be held in order to comply with the Panamanian Constitution.

The source told REUTER that "(a plebiscite) is an idea that has been commented on since Gen Noriega made a public statement in that regard. However, elections represent a political commitment that is defined in the Constitution and [that has been reaffirmed] by Solis Palma."

Meanwhile, opposition legislators criticized any possible postponement of the elections and the subsequent calling of a plebiscite.

Jorge Ruben Rosas, vice president of the opposition's Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement (Molirena), stressed that "if the government makes that decision, it would be committing a new violation of the Constitution."

Other parties have announced that they will not participate in the elections until the Panamanian political crisis is solved.

Molirena Leader Casco Arias Returns

PA2106042488 Panama City Telemetro Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Jun 88

[Text] This afternoon Molirena [Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement] Secretary General Guillermo Casco Arias arrived in the country after the authorities authorized his return. He was welcomed at the Omar Torrijos International Airport by members of his party, other opposition groups, relatives, and friends.

Dr Casco Arias and his wife were expelled from the country on Monday [13 June] for unknown reasons. Upon arriving at the airport Dr Casco Arias reasserted his willingness to struggle for democracy.

[Begin Casco recording] Panama is the land where we were born and where we will die. We are guilty of wanting democracy, justice, and liberty. We are prepared to pay the consequences of this crime. [end recording]

Argentina

Government To Renew Treaty With USSR, Bulgaria

PY2106190788 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] The national government will renew existing agreements with Bulgaria and the USSR allowing those countries to fish in Argentine jurisdictional waters in the South Atlantic.

The exploitation rights granted by Argentina to these coutries include fishing in zones of the southern seas where Argentine jurisdictional waters are superimposed with the so-called exclusive economic zone and the fishing protection zone, of 200 and 150 miles respectively, that the United Kingdom established around the Malvinas Islands.

The Soviet Union, Bulgaria, and Latin American countries do not recognize these zones, but their ships have not entered them.

These agreements with the Soviet and Bulgarian Governments, along with concessions to the business sector, have helped increase productivity which is now near 24.3 percent of the GDP.

The 2-year agreements contemplate a total exploitation of 180,000 tons of fish and squid, the use of Argentine ports for resupply, and the implementation of joint-risk contracts between Argentine and Soviet shipowners.

The agreements also establish that 10 percent of the crew must be Argentine, and that a percentage of the fish must be processed by local firms before being sold to the socialist countries.

LA NACION Details Armed Forces Situation

PY2106185688 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1330 GMT 20 Jun 88

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Jun (NA)—Some $1.3 billion would be required to replace the equipment the Army lost during the Malvinas war. The replacement of Navy and Air Force equipment would cost $600,000 which, if added to the $1.3 billion, totals almost $2 billion. Only with this, would the Armed Forces reach their best operational level.

The ground forces—which total 45,000 men—are the smallest, along with Venezuela, compared to Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, and Peru. Despite the small number of men, these forces have a large number of armored vehicles and armed helicopters that grant them mobility.

This data is reported in a lengthy article published today by the newspaper LA NACION. The article points out that 50 percent of Army helicopters are out of order or are reaching their safety limit.

Other data regarding the Army follows:

—30 percent of the armored vehicles require modernization, because they are Sherman units that were used during World War II.

—The M-113 armored vehicles also require modernization. The United States can supply the spare parts.

—The tires of the wheeled vehicles are wearing out and cannot be used much longer.

—25 percent of the artillery material is obsolete and must be replaced. This materiel can be manufactured in Argentina.

Regarding the Navy, the article indicated that the fleet is currently sailing "under the worst condition in its history," and that the Navy has "run out of spare parts."

—The entire fleet may be out of service in 2 to 5 years, if the stock of spare parts is not renewed.

—More than 40 percent of naval aviation equipment is already out of service for lack of spare parts.

Regarding the Air Force, the article states that it is also in the worst flying condition in its history because 30 to 40 percent of the fighting units are out of service due to a lack of spare parts.

Since the Malvinas war, only a squadron of Argentine-made Pampa planes and a squadron of Brazilian-made Tucano training planes have been incorporated into the Argentine Air Force.

Analyzing the situation at the Army, the article states that, if the Army materiel does not receive adequate maintenance, "the Army will lose its comparative advantage, and there may not be enough personnel."

The article states: "With 17 ships, most of them quite new, the Argentine Navy is the best among Brazil, Chile, Peru, and Mexico."

The Argentine Air Force has 143 fighters and 18 armed helicopters. It is thus, "the most representative" among those of the aforementioned Latin American group.

The article concludes: "This materiel must have adequate preventive maintenance if it is to be kept in operational condition."

Alfonsin Seeks High-Level Drug Meeting

PY2106222488 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1629 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Jun (TELAM)—President Raul Alfonsin today asked drug trafficking and drug abuse control committee head Hector Bertoncello to sponsor a high-level meeting to coordinate efforts in the fight against drug trafficking.

Alfonsin, who met with Bertoncello in his last audience at government house today, was informed about the activities being performed by the committee. The president asked Bertoncello to arrange a meeting with ministers and state secretaries of various government sectors in order to address the issue and exchange information.

Official Calls for Rational Use of Energy
PY2106135888 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1318 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Jun (TELAM)—Energy Secretary Roberto Echarte has called for the rational use of electricity in the home. He said that there is a real possibility that electricity may be cut. He added that if any equipment of the thermal electrical system goes out of service it will create problems because electricity is being provided practically without any reserves.

Echarte told Radio Continental that there has been no rain in the Uruguay River area since May, and that El Chocon plant is out of action this year and next year; therefore, the electrical system relies on conventional and nuclear plants.

He added that electricity is not being used properly in the home or in the public sector. He advised that illuminated advertising and night sports events be banned in order to reduce consumption and help overcome the problem.

Bolivia

Interior Minister Rejects Coup Allegations
PY2206021888 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Jun 88

[Text] Interior Minister Juan Carlos Duran has stated that Bolivian state security organizations have no information on an alleged coup plot that was reported by Marcos Marin, executive secretary of the Cochabamba Department Work Federation.

The minister thus rejected Marin's allegation that a plot, involving drug traffickers, was in the making while investigations into the drug trade within the three branches of government are under way.

Duran stated that security organizations have no information that would substantiate Marin's allegations. He noted, however, that the Interior Ministry is alert to avert any attempt at destabilizing the Bolivian democratic process.

Costa Rica's Madrigal, Brazil's Sarney To Visit
PY2106222288 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 14 Jun 88 p 1

[Excerpts] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal will arrive in Bolivia on 14 July to meet his Bolivian counterpart and President Victor Paz Estenssoro.

According to information disclosed by the Bolivian Foreign Ministry, the Costa Rican minister will visit our country to sign some bilateral and multilateral agreements. [passage omitted]

Rodrigo Madrigal will pay a 2-day visit during which he will meet with President Victor Paz Estenssoro to whom he will deliver a personal message from the Costa Rican president.

Yesterday, Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal met with President Paz Estenssoro to whom he delivered the basic documents to be signed by Brazilian President Jose Sarney and President Paz Estenssoro. [passage omitted]

President Sarney will arrive for a 3-day visit to La Paz on 31 June and will sign the agreements with the Bolivian Government authorities. [passage omitted]

Labor Minister Seeks MNR Presidential Candidacy
PY1706140188 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Jun 88

[Excerpt] Labor Minister Alfredo Franco Guachalla has made known his intention of becoming his party's presidential candidate at the upcoming MNR convention while looking forward to the 1989 general elections.

During a news conference in which he discussed his participation in the ILO Conference, the minister was asked about his intention of becoming the MNR's candidate during the convention to be held in August 1988.

This is what Franco said:

[Begin recording] Nufle Chavez and I have not decided yet about becoming candidates, but at the convention we jointly plan to defend the MNR's principles and submit an updated program because as everything changes, the theoretical structure of my party must also change.

And, I believe that such traditional MNR leaders as Dr Paz Estenssoro, Nuflo Chavez, and myself, who as a student in 1948 participated in the 21 July revolution, have the right to participate in the convention. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Gas Exports to Argentina, Brazil Uncertain
PY2106122988 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2228 GMT 20 Jun 88

[Text] La Paz, 20 Jun (EFE)—Bolivian Energy and Hydrocarbons Minister Fernando Illanes said today that the future of gas exports to Argentina and Brazil is uncertain and that the Bolivian Government is concerned over it.

Illanes stressed that gas exports are one of the mainstays of the Bolivian economy since the drop of mineral prices on the world market. Therefore, the lack of sure foreign markets for this product will cause a considerable reduction in Bolivia's income.

Argentina is currently the only market for Bolivian gas, but the gas sale contract with Argentina will expire in 1992. Therefore, Bolivia is trying to secure a new market in Brazil.

Illanes stated that Bolivia and Brazil have not yet reached an agreement on the sale of gas and that the Brazilian deputy foreign minister's visit to Bolivia is being awaited to "reopen the discussion on this issue." Illanes added that "we cannot be sure that Argentina will buy Bolivian gas after 1992, although the Bolivian Government would like to extend the contract for a few more years."

Illanes said that "if markets for gas are not secured or domestic use does not increase, the government will be compelled to burn the gas."

Illanes stated that the main problem Bolivia is facing to export gas is that these negotiations are being conducted on political basis and not an economic one.

He concluded by saying that other Third World countries that exploit energy-generating products must also negotiate the opening of new markets on a political basis.

Communist Infiltration Seen in Agrarian Unions

PY2106221788 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 18 Jun 88 p 5

[Text] Cochabamba, 17 Jun—Coca producers have demonstrated in La Paz and Cochabamba Districts and peasants have threatened to erect roadblocks because the leadership of agrarian unions have been infiltrated by Castro-communists.

This statement was made by leaders of democratic, nationalist union organizations who want to prevent communism from spreading in Bolivia.

These leaders said some prominent members of the Bolivian Communist Party [PCB] are acting as advisers to some agrarian federations and are instigating coca producers to defy the government and Congress.

Some people who were trained in communist Cuba are time and again talking about antigovernment action to peasants in the Cochabamba region. Among these communists is a man nicknamed "Negro Quicanaz," who was reportedly arrested a few months ago by state security personnel. Many documents containing lists of political liaison, and of provinces and mining centers where antigovernment action would take place were confiscated from "Negro Quicanaz."

It is also known that the appropriate government officials are aware of the activities being conducted by extremists in the agrarian sector under the PCB's guidance.

It is important to state that the PCB congress will convene in La Paz and at that time the PCB leadership will shift further toward Castro-communism, thus moving away from its traditional Soviet line.

Brazil

Senator Resigns PMDB Position To Found New Party

PY2106191488 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 1600 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Excerpts] Senator Fernando Henrique Cardoso today resigned his position as PMDB Senate leader. Senator Cardoso met with the PMDB bloc, and then announced his decision at the Senate plenum. [passage omitted]

Senator Cardoso met with 32 of the 40 PMDB senators to announce that he was giving up the party leadership and that he was leaving the PMDB today to found a new party. After the meeting, he delivered a second speech, which made his decision to leave official.

[Begin Cardoso recording] I believe the PMDB can no longer implement the changes Brazil needs. It is still a great party, with worthy members, but it has lost its soul and its contact with the people who want changes. The PMDB has implemented some changes, but it has lost its force and enthusiasm. We now need a new force. [end recording]

Senator Cardoso's speech on his resignation, which has been expected for a few days, filled the Senate with congressmen. [passage omitted]

Today or tomorrow, Senators Mario Covas and Jose Richa will officially leave the PMDB and join a new party that will be launched on 24 June.

PMDB Chairman Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes has regretted Senator Fernando Henrique Cardoso's resignation from the PMDB. He said the party does not need names, but only its existing programs and commitments.

Chile

PCCh Member on Participation in Plebiscite

PA2106171088 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Interview with PCCh Central Committee Politburo member Hugo Facio by Gloria Carmona; date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Carmona] Last week the PCCh Central Committee held a plenum in Santiago, Chile. Following that meeting, the party announced its decision to participate, voting negatively, in the plebiscite to be convoked by the Pinochet regime. Hugo Facio, PCCh Central Committee Politburo member, will talk to us on this subject. Facio, could you explain to us the PCCh's decision to participate in the plebiscite?

[Facio] The Central Committee's decision to urge the people to vote no in the plebiscite to be convoked by the dictatorship results from the fact that the fascist regime's

decision to call a plebiscite is aimed at keeping the regime in power forever. This plebiscite is something that will take place very soon.

The party had to decide on the best tactic to keep the plebiscite from becoming a vehicle used to perpetuate the dictatorship and make it a platform for a confrontation with the fascist regime. In this way, we would make the plebiscite contribute to the struggle against the dictatorship and turn it into a detonator against the dictatorship, as the secretary general of our party has said.

Because of this, the Central Committee has concluded that the best thing to do now, in light of the current situation, is to call for a negative vote in the plebiscite.

[Carmona] What is the meaning of the communists' negative vote in the plebiscite?

[Facio] It has several meanings. Our premise is that the plebiscite is a fraud. We urge the people to demonstrate their increasing awareness of the plebiscite's fraudulent nature. We urge them to act with the underlying belief that the plebiscite is viewed by the dictatorship as a mechanism by which to perpetuate its power. Once the people are aware of the fact that the plebiscite is a fraud, we will ask them to participate in it and use the plebiscite's results as a basis for their future actions.

[Carmona] What reaction do Chilean communists expect from other opposition parties that are also calling for a negative vote?

[Facio] We would like all opposition forces to coordinate their actions in this plebiscite. To do this, it is necessary to gain an awareness of the plebiscite's meaning, to base one's actions on an awareness that the contradictions between the dictatorship and democracy will not be resolved without the people's participation and struggle. Our initial efforts will be aimed at uniting all those sectors that have advocated a negative vote in order to break away from the regime and to confront it. Those in favor of a negative vote will not be basing their votes on any electoral hopes within this terrorist dictatorship.

This is very important because it could result in greater unity among the leftist forces. We hope that the United Left will be strengthened, that it will provide a basis for understanding so that socialists and communists can confront this situation. We believe that this will enable the masses to develop a clear policy regarding the plebisicite. We believe that the mass organizations have to speak in favor of the negative vote.

They should not just speak; they should also decide how to mobilize themselves and what they will do in case fraud wins out and what to do if the negative vote is successful. In our view, this is linked to struggle, mobilizations, and a battle. Therefore, our wish is to unite all the forces that advocate a breaking away from the regime; our wish is for the unity of all the country's democratic forces to put an end to the dictatorship.

[Carmona] Thank you, Hugo Facio, for this statement for Radio Havana listeners.

National Party Seeks Consensus on Candidate

PY2106153488 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] National Party President Patricio Phillips has reaffirmed that once the government candidate for the plebiscite is known, he will call for a new general meeting of party members to decide whether to support or to reject the candidate proposed by the Armed Forces commanders.

The National Party convention will be held 15 days after the designation of the candidate. Observers have anticipated, however, that the outcome of this meeting would be predictable because the party will most likely vote no.

Nevertheless, National Party Vice President German Riesco added that the two proposals made at the convention, held last Saturday, sought a civilian-military consensus thus preventing a confrontation on the plebiscite. He added that the vote cast by the minority group, which totaled 45 percent of the convention members, immediately chose the no-vote. A consensus was later reached.

Survey Shows Number of Undecided Voters Growing

PY2106140288 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0314 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] Santiago, 20 Jun (EFE)—Three study centers, working together, revealed today the results of a survey in Santiago on the possible outcome of the upcoming plebiscite. These results show an increase in undecided votes and a victory for the no-vote.

The survey, conducted last May, shows that 26.2 pecent of the people are undecided, as opposed to 15.7 percent the previous month.

According to analysts, "the increase in the number of undecided is due mostly to a drop in the numbers of those who in April were leaning toward the yes-vote—from 22.7 percent to 14.6 percent—and a drop in the numbers of those who would have preferred the no-vote—from 38.7 percent to 32.7 percent."

According to the study this "is because of the increasing polarization and confrontation in the electoral process, something that Chileans do not like."

On the same point, the CED, !LET, and SUR [expansion unknown] study centers stated that "the problem of choosing a candidate seems to be at the base of it."

The Constitution in effect says that at the end of the year Chileans must approve or reject a presidential candidate that the commanders in chiefs of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, and the Carabineros Director, will propose to the people.

The only name that has been mentioned as a candidate to date is that of the current president, General Augusto Pinochet, who took power after a coup that overthrew Socialist President Salvador Allende on 11 September 1973.

The survey conducted in Greater Santiago asked voters to give their opinion, assuming that Pinochet was the candidate: 14.6 percent said they would vote "no," and 26.2 percent said they did not know.

Weapons Found Aboard Fishing Boat Explained
PY2106140488 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Relay from Concepcion by Javier Navarrete]

[Text] Personnel of the Public Relations Office of the 2d Naval Zone have reported that the weapons discovered aboard the fishing boat "Dona Antonia" apparently only represent a violation of the weapons control law and not an illegal introduction to the country as initially reported.

Following the preliminary investigations by a military prosecutor in Chacabuco, where the weapons were found aboard the fishing boat, the four crew members have been released on probation, while the owner of the boat, who claimed full responsibility for the weapons, is being kept in custody.

Official sources from the 2d Zone have reported that no further details will be released on this issue. This will prevent the current investigation from being hampered and ensure the secrecy of the proceedings.

Bomb Attack Destroys Power Lines at Coal Mines
PY2106124188 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2256 GMT 20 Jun 88

[Text] Santiago, 20 Jun (TELAM-EFE)—National Coal Enterprise (ENACAR) officials today confirmed that a bomb attack by presumed terrorists destroyed power lines and left large areas of southern Chile without electricity.

The towns of Lota and Corenel, and Arauco Province in the Eighth Region were the areas most affected by last night's attack, which destroyed a electric tower and left the region without power for over 10 hours.

ENACAR owns important facilities in this area of southern Chile, 570 km from Santiago, where the largest coal mines in the country are located.

The attack did not disrupt production because it occurred on Sunday, and the mines were practically empty.

Bomb Explosion Damages Bank Office
PY2106141788 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] A bomb explosion has caused considerable damage to a bank branch office on General Flores Street in Providencia. The bomb went off at 2355 local time last night and shattered windows 100 meters around the explosion site.

Almost simultaneously, two other bombs went off, one near San Camilo Street in Coquimbo, and another on the corner of Irrazabal and Pedro de Valdivia Streets.

The most powerful bomb was in Providencia which seriously damaged the branch office of the Bank of Concepcion. The explosion did not cause any casualties, although an elderly lady had to be taken to a hospital due to a heart problem because the explosion frightened her.

Colombia

Army Officer, Rebels Die in Fighting in Cauca
PA2106233988 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] Bogota—An Army lieutenant and at least seven insurgents were killed in bloody fighting during the last few hours in Cauca Department. Meanwhile, a soldier was wounded during an attack by insurgents against a military base in Arauca Intendancy.

It was reported that in the rural area of La Chapa, between Sotara and Purace volcanoes, Cauca Department, troops of the Jose Hilario Lopez Battalion fought for several hours with a large M-19 and FARC column. Lieutenant William Ramirez was killed, and soldier John Ramos Heredia was wounded in the fighting. Ramos was taken to the University Hospital in Popayan.

Members of the outlawed National Liberation Army tried to attack the installations of the Silvio Plazas Battalion, which is in charge of guarding the Cano Limon oil fields in Arauquita Municipality, Arauca Intendancy. A soldier was wounded during the attack, the 15th from the same military unit in the past several months.

In addition, it has been reported that Patriotic Union activist Luis Antonio Parra was murdered by unidentified assailants in Yondo, in the middle Magdalena area of Antioquia Department. In the rural areas of San Vicente de Chucuri, Santander, alleged FARC guerrillas kidnapped and later murdered cattleman Benito Antonio Rodriguez.

Paraguay

Envoy Llanes Comments on Ambassador's Departure

PY2106150188 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 20 Jun 88 p 7

[Text] Juan Alberto Llanes, Paraguayan permanent ambassador to the OAS, has said he trusts that relations with the United States will greatly improve after the current U.S. ambassador is replaced.

"I think relations will improve, and the improvement will extend to other fields as well. In August we will be starting a new presidential term and President Stroessner's dynamic government is in favor of a total clarification of the situation. We do not have a static, democratic government. On 15 August the president will probably issue new guidelines for Paraguayan policy covering the next 5-year period. Those of us working abroad are ready to carryout these instructions," Llanes said.

The Paraguayan diplomat said the replacement of the U.S. ambassador to our country "is simply routine," adding that it should not be interpreted any other way because "the ambassador's tour of duty was ending."

No one should interpret this change as a sanction, or as an indication that the ambassador has been replaced because he has not carried out certain instructions. His tour of duty has ended and he will be assigned to a new post. That is all. He is young, well-qualified, and I am sure he will have a lot of luck in other places."

When we pointed out to him that during Taylor's term, relations with the United States at the embassy level had not been very good, he said: "As I said before, the reason for this was his way of interpreting his instructions. There is something we cannot forget: A diplomat has to interpret the reality of the country in which he serves. This is why he is the personal representative of a head of state accredited to another government. This is essential. To be accredited to a government requires that he must know the government and its philosophy. The diplomat has a duty to know the government, the country, and its people."

Llanes said: "I cannot fulfill a diplomatic mission to a foreign government if I go around looking for trouble where there is none. This is because my mission has a clear purpose: I must contribute to the strengthening of relations, or find ways to make this possible. If I go around building hurdles, I will end up harming my efforts and destroying the image of the government I represent," Llanes concluded.

Ambassador Taylor will be replaced by Timothy Towell, a career diplomat who will take over at the end of August.

Foreign Minister Leaves for Korea, Japan

PY2106132888 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 21 Jun 88 p 12

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Carlos A. Saldivar left yesterday for South Korea and Japan. He will arrive in Korea for a 5-day visit on 23 June. He will then visit Japan. [passage omitted]

Minister Saldivar's tour will conclude on 6 July. [passage omitted]

Peru

Garcia Not To Attend Ecuadoran Inauguration

PY2106221588 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Luis Gonzales Posada has announced that President Alan Garcia will not go to Ecuador to attend the inauguration of President-elect Rodrigo Borja. Gonzales Posada, along with Prime Minister Armando Villanueva del Campo, will leave for Mexico today to participate in a meeting of the Group of Eight foreign ministers.

Gonzales Posada also discussed current events in Haiti.

[Begin recording] [Gonzales] Today, we are giving an official response both to the Ecuadoran Government and the president-elect.

President Alan Garcia regrets that he is unable to attend the Ecuadoran inauguration for reasons of government.

[Unidentified reporter] Does this decision have anything to do with comments by Ecuadoran authorities on a need to discuss border problems?

[Gonzales] President Alan Garcia is very interested in attending the inauguration ceremony of his friend, President-elect Rodrigo Borja. However, as there are people who would like to turn this visit into an opportunity to discuss bilateral issues, the presence of President Alan Garcia on this occasion would be untimely.

[Reporter] This visit has been completely ruled out, then?

[Gonzales] It has been completely ruled out and we are officially reporting this to the [Ecuadoran] Government. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] How does the Peruvian Government view recent events in Haiti?

[Gonzales] We have a very clear viewpoint. Peru regrets and condemns the interruption of the constitutional order in Haiti. Peru expresses its solidarity with the Haitian people. In this regard, I must inform you that today we will be immediately recalling our ambassador to Haiti to give us accurate and complete information on

the events in that country in order to analyze and assess them at the Foreign Ministry. Then, of course, we will send our report to the government.

I repeat that we express regret concerning this event. We repudiate any action leading to the interruption of constitutional order and this is why we have recalled our ambassador to Haiti. [end recording]

Strikers Clash With Police, Several Injured

PY2106144088 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0058 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] Lima, 20 Jun (AFP)—The police and civil construction workers, who are in the fourth day of an indefinite strike, clashed in the northern town of Huaraz, Ancash Province, yesterday. During the clash, 26 people were injured, 11 of them policemen, and property damage occurred.

Some 300 workers, teachers, and students met at the central square of Huaraz, located 300 km northeast of Lima, to protest over low salaries. In an attempt to dissolve the meeting, policemen attacked the protesters with tear gas and beat them.

The people reacted by hurling stones at the police and beating them with placard poles. Regional officials have reported that, to put an end to the riot, the policemen had to shoot in the air.

Eyewitnesses have reported that the 15 civilians were injured—3 of them seriously—by bird shot and tear-gas canisters. The Civil Guard Command has reported that 11 policemen were injured, and several people detained.

Pedro Huilca, secretary general of the Federation of Peruvian Civil Construction Workers (FTCCP), which has more than 200,000 members, has reported that more than 200 workers were being detained in Lima. Huilca said that, although the government has not granted them permission, they will march to the Labor Ministry and Congress buildings in an attempt to make their claims known.

Similar demonstrations have also been staged in the main towns in the interior of the country. The demonstrations are to protest against the decision made by the Labor Ministry and the Peruvian Chamber of Construction (CAPECO), which grants the civil construction workers an insignificant salary increase, Huilca said.

Simultaneous with the social agitation occurring in the country, 220,000 state-school teachers of all levels started a general, indefinite strike on 15 June. Reportedly, the teachers will stage today their last march toward the Education Ministry, where Education Minister Mercedes Cabanillas hopes to sign an act which will bring the problem to an end.

Minister Cabanillas' unexpected visit to the Sole Trade Union of Education Workers (SUTEP) offices yesterday led to a resumption of dialogue aimed at solving the conflict.

FTCCP Leader Huilca and SUTEP Leader Olmedo Auris said, however, that if the government does not respond to their fair demands, they will intensify their struggle to the end.

In addition to these serious labor conflicts, 3,000 members of the National Federation of Peruvian Nonteaching University Employess (FENTUP) have started an indefinite work stoppage demanding better salaries. Last week, the FENTUP strikers were involved in serious clashes with the police.

Alleged Shining Path Members Murder Peasants

PY2106132288 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0356 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] Lima, 20 Jun (EFE)—Police sources today reported that alleged Shining Path members murdered, on 17 June, 11 peasants in a settlement of Ayacucho Department.

The murders were committed in Cuticsa, Julcamarca District, located 70 km northwest of Ayacucho.

According to the police, Shining Path terrorists came to the town wearing army uniforms and summoned the members of the civil defense group against subversion. The subversives then attacked the peasants killing 11 and wounding 2.

So far this year about 700 people have died from subversive and anti-terrorist actions, and since Shining Path began operations in 1980, more 11,000 people have been killed.

Uruguay

Sanguinetti on Debt, L.A. Common Market

PY2106224888 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2015 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Jun (NA)—Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti today said that he does not think "anybody is talking about paying" the foreign debt "nor does any banker expect it, nor anybody believe that it is possible." He added that Argentine President Raul Alfonsin "is on a good path" in his negotiations with creditors.

Sanguinetti thus referred to Alfonsin's proposal to reduce the payment of the debt's services by 4 percent. He noted that "the only effective measure in this field is to exert constant pressure, to keep the subject alive, make it a public issue so that the developed countries and financial spheres may realize that we are facing a real problem."

Sanguinetti explained that his government's strategy in this field "was to renegotiate our debt as soon as possible, after we came to power, because we wanted to strengthen credibility and stability."

During an interview held in Montevideo with a special Radio Continental envoy, the Uruguayan president said that "as in the case of any deal, it is a matter of increasing sales, because the more one sells the lighter the financial burden will be."

Sanguinetti said that "the renegotiations and rescheduling currently under way has nothing to do with those of 1984, 85, and 86." He added that the foreign debt subject "is one our generation will have to learn to live with and to overcome, bearing in mind that this problem will only decrease in proportion to the rate at which we grow." He added that one of Latin America's concerns is the protectionist measures that the United States and the EEC impose on their agricultural goods.

Sanguinetti said that the "EEC policy of selling its beef, milk, and milk by-products force us to deal with markets that are difficult to compete with."

Sanguinetti added that "the biggest problem in the world today is protectionist measures."

In referring to his government's foreign policy, Sanguinetti said: "We belong to the Western Hemisphere, therefore, we uphold a Western philosophy."

He then added that "we are not a pro-Western country, we are a Western country."

Changing the subject, he said that it is possible for the "Latin American Common Market" to materialize, based on the understandings that Uruguay, Argentina, and Brazil have reached.

Sanguinetti added "Our country is the most integrated with Argentina and Brazil because one third of our foreign trade goes to these two countries."

Foreign Minister Meets Cuban Official

PY2106033588 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0203 GMT 20 Jun 88

[Text] Montevideo, 20 Jun (EFE)—Cuban Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon and Uruguayan Foreign Minister Luis Barrios Tassano met today for the first time since the incident involving Cuban Ambassador to Uruguay Joaquin Mas Martinez 11 days ago.

Alarcon, who arrived in Montevideo on Sunday, went today to Barrios Tassano's house to talk about bilateral relations. No report was released to journalists.

Minister Barrios Tassano said tonight that on Tuesday he will meet again with Alarcon, who will then hold a news conference.

Alarcon and Barrios Tassano declined to mention the issue they discussed, but appeared optimistic in their only public appearance after the meeting today.

Upon arriving in Montevideo, Alarcon said that "the most important thing is the permanent and fruitful relations that the two countries have developed in the past few years."

He added that during the talks with the Uruguayan minister, they will see "how to improve these relations."

Alarcon arrived in Montevideo 1 week after Mas Martinez left Montevideo for Havana, where he was called "for consultations."

The Cuban diplomat had an argument with Uruguayan Defense Minister Lieutenant General Hugo Medina, during a reception held at the British Embassy to commemorate Queen Elizabeth II's birthday. Mas Martinez made critical remarks to the defense minister about Uruguayan foreign policy.

According to the Montevideo press, the incident was "the straw that broke the camel's back," for Mas Martinez had adopted several stances which had "annoyed the Uruguayan authorities."

Uruguay lodged a protest with the Cuban Foreign Ministry about the conduct of Mas Martinez last week.

Mas Martinez was the first Cuban diplomat accredited to the Uruguayan government after bilateral relations were resumed on 17 October 1985.

Cuba and Uruguay severed relations on 8 September 1964, when the government agreed to an OAS recommendation to isolate the Fidel Castro regime.

New Ambassasdor Appointed

PY2106152888 Montevideo Radio El Espectador in Spanish 0930 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] Cuba will appoint a new ambassador to Uruguay, thus ending the incident caused by the current Ambassador Joaquin Mas Martinez. This decision has been made at meetings between Cuban Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon and Uruguayan Foreign Minister Luis Barrios Tassano.

No declaration was made in this regard, but it is understood that the incident will not affect relations between Uruguay and Cuba. At a meeting with President Julio Sanguinetti, Cuban Deputy Minister Alarcon delivered a personal letter from Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez.

Venezuela

Lusinchi Appoints New Defense Minister

PA2206011688 Caracas Venezolana de Television Canal 8 in Spanish 0015 GMT 22 Jun 88

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] President Jaime Lusinchi today announced his decision to appoint General Italo Del Valle Alliegro as new defense minister to replace Division General Eliodoro Guerrero Gomez, who is retiring.

[Reporter Marta Salazar] The president also announced new appointments in the high military command. General Jesus Maria Troconis will be taking over command of the Army, replacing Italo Del Valle Alliegro. Division General Luis Ramon Contreras Laguado will become commander of the National Guard, replacing Jose Marchena, who is retiring. General Arnoldo Rodriguez Ochoa will be in charge of the General Secretariat of the Security and Defense Council, replacing Victor Jose Higuera, who is also retiring. In a ceremony, President Lusinchi acknowledged the brilliant work of the officers who are retiring, especially that of Gen Guerrero Gomez, who did a great job as head of the Armed Forces.

[Lusinchi, in progress] "...is established, forming a brilliant high command, absolutely cohesive, with officers of the highest professional, intellectual, and moral qualifications who will ensure that the Armed Forces will continue to guarantee to the country that there will be constant progress in the Armed Forces in the defense of the security of its territory and its institutions."

[Salazar] Div Gen Italo Del Valle Alliegro, the newly designated defense minister, said he will continue the work of Guerrero Gomez.

[Del Valle] "This is a commitment with the country and the military institution, and the country and the military institution can be sure that I will not defraud them. I will do everything I can, and I will use all the experience I have acquired through 32 years of service so the nation's and the president's faith in me will be well justified."

[Salazar] After these announcements, President Lusinchi spoke with journalists about the Haitian situation, indicating that for Venezuela, the interference of an outside power [poder extrano] in the leadership of the Haitian people is simply unacceptable.

[Lusinchi] "Venezuela had been cooperating with Haiti after the overthrow of the Duvalier dictatorship. Today, we are withdrawing our officers and soldiers from Haiti, where they were providing aid in the construction of housing, public buildings, and other tasks to help a country that needs international aid."

[Salazar] The president did not rule out the possibility that Venezuela might receive ousted President Manigat, indicating that it is a not a matter of solidarity but of defending the democratic system.